THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 989.] SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1802.

MY CLIENTS in the Henrico District Court will addreſs their communications to myſelf, or my ſon Mr. PEYTON RANDOLPH, who has commenced the Practice of the Law. We ſhall unite in any buſineſs depending there, in which either of us may be employed.

EDM: RANDOLPH.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

J. Darmſtatt.

Richmond, April 1ſt, 1802. 8t.

THE different PARISHES are hereby notified, That Tueſday the 4th of May next, is the time of holding the Annual Convention of the Epiſcopal Church As buſineſs highly intereſting requires the attention of the Members and Friends of the Church, it is hoped the Pariſhes will ſpare no exertion in ſending forward their Deputies.

By deſire of the Biſhop,

JOHN BUCHANAN, Treaſurer to the Prot. Eſp. Church.

April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD DOWNING & THOMAS DOWNING, *Bankrupts.*

THE COMMISSIONERS under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, late Merchants and Co-partners, of the town of Peterſburg, intend to meet on the 1ſt day of May next enſuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts; when and where thoſe Creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

By order of the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees,

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Peterſburg, April 1ſt, 1802. } ep 8t

Joſeph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his ſervices to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending perſons at their own houſes three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more aſſociate to receive leſſons at the ſame time and place, conſiderable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own houſe, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He reſides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du Val's houſe.

Richmond, March 24, 1802. 8tp.

N. B. He will alſo teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the ſame terms.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, poſitively, without reſerve, for ready money, on the fourth Thurſday in this month, [the 29th inſtant] on the premiſes,

12 valuable Lots,

within the incloſure of Mr. Joſeph Jackſon. An undoubted title will be made.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, April 2, 1802. ep3.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will receive propoſals until the 24th of next month (April) for the execution of the

Carpenter's Work

Of the PUBLIC TOBACCO WAREHOUSE now building in this city.

John Clarke.

Richmond, March 20, 1802. 8t

Notice,

THIS is to forewarn any perſon from taking aſſignment of a Note of mine given to Chriſtopher Johnſon, near Bent-Creek, in the County of Buckingham, for the ſum of twelve pounds, due the 23d of this Month, as the Note was obtained of me in a fraudulent manner, for which I do not mean to pay it.

SAMUEL H. SAUNDERS.

Jefferſon Mills, April 3, 1802. 6t

To the Freeholders of the Senatorial Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Henrico, Goochland, *and* Louiſa.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

WITH grateful acknowledgments for the honor you did me by my election as ſenator for the laſt term, and a conſciouſneſs of having diſcharged my duty to you and the commonwealth according to the beſt of my feeble abilities, I take the freedom through this medium to make known to you my willingneſs to ſerve the diſtrict for the enſuing term. Should my former ſervices be now rewarded by your approbation, the higheſt poſſible reward, I flatter myſelf that my future conduct will be correſpondent with the true intereſt of my country and conſtituents—whilſt I remain with grateful reſpect and eſteem,

Your obt. humble ſervant,

THOMAS ROYSTER.

March 1ſt, 1802.

Manchester Turnpike Company.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Stockholders to the ſaid Company are requeſted to attend at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks'* Tavern in this place on Saturday the 1ſt of May next, at 11 o'clock, to chooſe five Directors agreeable to law.

THE MANAGERS.

Manchester, March 24, 1802. 4w.

VIRGINIA, Bedford, March 5, 1802.

SIRS,

PLEASE to take notice, that at the Poſt-Office, in the town of Greenock, and Kingdom of Great Britain, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of Auguſt next, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, and on the two ſucceeding days, between the ſame hours, (if neceſſful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; that on the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Poſt-Office in Glaſgow, in the ſame Kingdom, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes; and that on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, (if neceſſful) I propoſe to take the depoſitions of one or more witneſſes, in the city of London, at the Virginia Coffee-Houſe, in the ſame Kingdom, all in the ſuit which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am, Sirs,

Your Humble Servant,

JAMES CALLAWAY,

One of the Defendants in the ſuit, Dobſon, Delora & Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Mathew Dobſon, and Joſhua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon, dec'd.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a perſon who is capable of teaching the Engliſh and Latin Languages, alſo writing and arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his ſobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of August laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who may have claims againſt the eſtate of Frederick Myers, deceaſed, are hereby informed that I am about to cloſe my account with the ſaid eſtate; this notice will be pleaded in bar againſt any claim or claims that may be brought after the 1ſt day of May next.

John Coke, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, March 19, 1802.

S. & S. Myers,

Have this day received from Amſterdam, via New-York,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Which they offer FOR SALE, at their Store oppoſite BOOKER'S TAVERN.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

RUM; Segar; Coffee; Pepper; Caſtile Soap; Scotch Snuff;
German Steel; Flanders Sheeting; Foolſcap and Poſt Paper; India Cottons, &c.

Richmond, April 1, 1802. 1aw 6t

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the members of the Diſmal Swamp Canal Company, is requeſted at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Monday the 17th of May next, on buſineſs of importance to the completion of the Canal. Delinquent ſubſcribers are alſo notified that on Tueſday the 18th of May next, their Shares will be ſold, unleſs they pay before that day their quotas heretofore called for.

Robert Andrews, Preſident.
Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Geo. G. Martin.
Robert Bouſh,
} Directors.

March 29, 1802. ep 4w

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

Land for Sale.

FIVE Hundred Acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, eſq. in the county of Henrico, diſtant about 10 or 11 miles from Richmond. One hundred and twenty acres are of the beſt James River low grounds, eighty acres cleared, part of which is ſecond low grounds, and three hundred acres wood land. Any perſon purchaſing, will have the privilege of ſowing wheat in the fall, and poſſeſſion given next Chriſtmas. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. If this land is not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May next, it will on that day be offered for ſale at public auction at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN GRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

March 24, 1802.

NOTICE!

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by the late Francis Lockett, ſen. dec. for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Mr. Robert Craig, WILL BE SOLD at public auction, for ready money, on Thurſday the 15th of April next, at the houſe where the ſaid Lockett, dec. lived,

Seven likely Negroes,

or as many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid debt with the expences of ſale, &c.) The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. BALL,
J. HENDRICK.

Manchester, 24th March, 1802. [tds]

☞ The ſale of the obove Negroes, of April, is POSTPONED until the Saturday following, (the 17th ult.) when it certainly take place.

March 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At firſt coſt, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been uſed.

THE cauſe of its ſale is, that it is not ſuch a carriage as was directed. It may be ſeen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, February 19.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts reſpecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(CONTINUED.)

(Mr. Bayard's ſpeech continued.)

The meaſures of '98 grew out of the public feelings. They were loudly demanded by the public voice. It was the people who drove the government to arms, and not as the gentleman expreſſed it, the government which puſhed the people to the X. Y. Z. of their political deſigns before they underſtood the A. B. C. of their political principles.

But what, ſir, did the gentleman mean by his X. Y. Z. I muſt look for ſomething very ſignificant, ſomething more than a quaintneſs of expreſſion, or a play upon words in what falls from a gentleman, of his learning and ability. Did he mean that the diſpatches which contained thoſe letters were impoſtures deſigned to deceive and miſlead the people of America? Intended to rouſe a falſe ſpirit not juſtified by events.—Though the gentleman had no reſpect for ſome of the characters of that embaſſy: though he felt no reſpect for the Chief Juſtice or the gentleman appointed from South-Carolina, two characters as pure, as honorable and exalted, as any country can boaſt of, yet, I ſhould have expected that he would have felt ſome tenderneſs for Mr. Gerry, in whom his party had ſince given proofs of undiminiſhed confidence. Does the gentleman believe that Mr. Gerry would have joined in the deception, and aſſiſted in fabricating a tale which was to blind his countrymen and to enable the government to deſtroy their liberties? Sir, I will not avail myſelf of the equivocations or confeſſions of Talleyrand himſelf; I ſay theſe gentlemen will not dare publicly to deny what is atteſted by the hand and ſeal of Mr. Gerry.

The truth of theſe diſpatches admitted, what was your government to do? Give us, ſay the Directory 1,200,000 livres for our own purſe, and purchaſe fifteen millions of dollars of Dutch debt, (which was worth nothing) and we will receive your miniſters and negociate for peace.

It was only left to the government to chuſe between an unconditional ſurrender of the honor and independence of the country, or a manly reſiſtance. Can you blame ſir, the adminiſtration for a line of conduct, which has reflected on the nation ſo much honor, and to which under God, it owes its preſent proſperity.

Theſe are the events of the general government which the gentleman has reviewed in ſucceſſion, and endeavored to render odious or ſuſpicious. For all this I could have forgiven him, but there is one thing for which I will not, I cannot forgive him. I mean his attempt to diſturb the aſhes of the dead—to diſturb the aſhes of the great and good Waſhington. Sir, I might degrade by attempting to eulogize this illuſtrious character. The work is infinitely beyond my powers, I will only ſay that as long as exalted talents and virtues confer honor among men, the name of Waſhington will be held in veneration.

After, Mr. Chairman, the honorable member had exhauſted one quiver of arrows againſt the late executive, he opened another equally poiſoned, againſt the judiciary. He has told us, ſir, that when the power of the government was rapidly paſſing from federal hands, after we had heard the thundering voice of the people which diſmiſſed us from their ſervice, we erected a judiciary, which we expected would afford us the ſhelter of an inviolable ſanctuary. The gentleman is deceived. We knew better, ſir, the characters who were to ſucceed us, and we knew that nothing was ſacred in the eyes of infidels. No, ſir, I never had a thought that any thing belonging to the federal government was holy in the eyes of thoſe gentlemen. I could never therefore imagine that a ſanctuary could be built up which would not be violated. I believe theſe gentlemen regard public opinion becauſe their power depends upon it, but I believe they reſpect no exiſting eſtabliſhment of the government, and if public opinion could be brought to ſupport them, I have no doubt they would annihilate the whole. I ſhall at preſent only ſay farther on this head, that we thought the re-organiſation of the judicial ſyſtem an uſeful meaſure, and we conſidered it as a duty to employ the remnant of our power to the beſt advantage of the country.

The hon. gentleman expreſſed his joy that the conſtitution had at laſt become ſacred in our eyes—that we formerly held that it meant every thing or nothing. I believe, ſir, that the conſtitution formerly appeared different in our eyes from what it now appears in the eyes of the dominant party. We formerly ſaw in it the principles of a fair and goodly creation? We looked upon it as a ſource of peace, of ſafety, of honor, and of proſperity, to the country. But now the view is changed; it is the inſtrument of wild and dark deſtruction. It is a weapon which is to proſtrate every eſtabliſhment; to which the nation owes the unexampled bleſſings which it enjoys.

The preſent ſtate of the country is an unanſwerable commentary upon one conſtruction of the conſtitution. It is true that we made it mean much, and I hope, ſir, we ſhall not be taught by the preſent adminiſtration that it can mean even worſe than nothing.

The gentleman has not confined his animadverſions to the individual eſtabliſhment but has gone ſo far as to make the judges, the ſubject of perſonal invective. They have been charged with having tranſgreſſed the bounds of judicial duty, and become the apoſtles of a political ſect. We have heard of their travelling about the country for little other purpoſe than to preach the federal doctrines to the people.

Sir, I think a judge ſhould never be a partizan. No man would be more ready to condemn a judge who carried his political prejudices or antipathies on the bench. But I have ſtill to learn that ſuch a charge can be ſuſtained againſt the judges of the United States.

The conſtitution is the ſupreme law of the land, and they have taken pains in their charges to grand juries to unfold and explain its principles. Upon ſimilar occaſions, they have enumerated the laws which compoſe our criminal code, and when ſome of thoſe laws have been denounced by the enemies of the adminiſtration as unconſtitutional, the judges may have felt themſelves called upon to expreſs their judgments upon that point and the reaſons of their opinions.

So far, but no farther, I believe the judges have gone; and in going thus far they have done nothing more than faithfully diſcharge their duty.

But if, ſir, they have offended againſt the conſtitution or laws of the country, why are they not impeached? The gentleman now holds the ſword of juſtice, the judges are not a privileged order, they have no ſhelter but their innocence.

But in any view are the ſins of the former judges to be faſtened upon the new judicial ſyſtem? Would you annihilate a ſyſtem, becauſe ſome men under part of it had acted wrong. The conſtitution has pointed out a mode of puniſhing and removing the men, and does not leave this miſerable pretext for the wanton exerciſe of powers which is now contemplated.

The hon. member has thought himſelf juſtified in making a charge of a ſerious and frightful nature

gainſt the judges. They have been repreſented going about ſearching out victims of the ſedition law. But no fact has been ſtated—no proof has been adduced, and the gentleman muſt excuſe me for refuſing my belief to the charge till it is ſuſtained by ſtronger and better ground than aſſertion.

If, however, Mr. Chairman, the eyes of the gentleman are delighted with victims, if objects of miſery are grateful to his feelings, let me turn his view from the walks of the judges to the tract of the preſent executive. It is in this path we ſee the real victims of ſtern, uncharitable, unrelenting power. It is here, ſir, we ſee the ſoldier who fought the battles of the revolution; who ſpilt his blood and waſted his ſtrength to eſtabliſh the independence of his country, deprived of the reward of his ſervices, and left to pine in penury and wretchedneſs. It is along this path, that you may ſee helpleſs children crying for bread, and grey hairs ſinking in ſorrow to the grave! It is here that no innocence, no merit, no truth, no ſervices can ſave the unhappy ſectary, who does not believe in the creed of thoſe in power. I have been forced upon this ſubject, and before I leave it, allow me to remark, that without enquiring into the right of the Preſident to make vacancies in office, during the receſs in the Senate, but admitting the power to exiſt, yet that it never was given by the conſtitution to enable the chief magiſtrate to puniſh the inſults, to revenge the wrongs, or to indulge the antipathies of the man. If the diſcretion exiſts, I have no heſitation in ſaying that it is abuſed when exerciſed from any other motive than the public good. And when I ſee the will of a Preſident precipitating from office, men of probity, knowledge, and talents, againſt whom the community has no complaint, I conſider it as a wanton and dangerous abuſe of power. And when I ſee men who have been the victims of this abuſe of power, I view them as the proper objects of national ſympathy and commiſeration.

Among the cauſes of impeachment againſt the judges, is their attempt to force the ſovereignties of the ſtates to bow before them. We have heard them called an ambitious body politic: and the fact I allude to, has been conſidered as full proof of the inordinate ambition of the body.

Allow me to ſay, ſir, the gentleman knows too much not to know that the judges are not a body politic. He ſuppoſes perhaps there was an odium attached to the appellation which it might ſerve his purpoſes to connect with the judges. But ſir, how do you derive any evidence of the ambition of the judges from their deciſion that the ſtates under our federal compact were compellable to do juſtice? Can it be ſhewn or even ſaid, that the judgment of the court was a falſe conſtruction of the conſtitution? The policy of later times on this point has altered the conſtitution, and in my opinion has obliterated its faireſt feature. I am taught by my principles that no power ought to be ſuperior to juſtice. It is not that I wiſh to ſee the ſtates humbled in duſt and aſhes; it is not that I wiſh to ſee the pride of any man flattered by their degradation; but it is that I wiſh to ſee the great and the ſmall, the ſovereign and the ſubject bow at the altar of juſtice, and ſubmit to thoſe obligations from which the deity himſelf is not exempt. What was the effect of this proviſion in the conſtitution? It pretended the ſtates being the judges in their own cauſe, and deprived them of the power of denying juſtice. Is there a principle of ethics more clear than that a man ought not to be a judge in his own cauſe, and is not the principle equally ſtrong when applied not to one man, but to a collective body. It was the happineſs of our ſituation which enabled us to force the greateſt ſtate to ſubmit to the yoke of juſtice, and it would have been the glory of the country in the remoteſt times, if the principle in the conſtitution had been maintained,—What had the ſtates to dread? Could they fear injuſtice when oppoſed to a feeble individual? Has a great man reaſon to fear from a poor one? And could a potent ſtate be alarmed by the unfounded claim of a ſingle perſon? For my part I have always tho't that an independant tribunal ought to be provided to judge on the claims againſt this government. The power ought not to be in our own hands. We are not impartial, and are therefore liable without our knowledge to do wrong. I never could ſee why the whole community ſhould not be bound by as ſtrong an obligation to do juſtice to an individual, as one man is bound to do it to another.

In England the ſubject has a better chance for juſtice againſt the ſovereign than in this country a citizen has againſt a ſtate. The crown is never its own arbiter, and they who ſit in judgment have no intereſt in the event of their deciſion.

The judges, ſir, have been criminated for their conduct in relation to the ſedition act, and have been charged with ſearching for victims, who were ſacrificed under it. The charge is eaſily made, but has the gentlemen the means of ſupport it? It was the evident deſign of the gentleman to attach the odium of the ſedition law to the judiciary; on this ſcore the judges are ſurely innocent.—They did not paſs the act; the legiſlature made the law, and they were obliged by their oaths to exerciſe it. The judges decided the law to be conſtitutional, and I am not now going to agitate the queſtion. I did hope when the law paſſed that its effect would be uſeful. It did not touch the freedom of ſpeech, and was deſigned only to reſtrain the enormous abuſes of the preſs. It went no farther than to puniſh malicious falſehoods publiſhed with the wicked intention of deſtroying the goverment. No innocent man ever did or could have ſuffered under the law. No puniſhment could be inflicted till a jury was ſatisfied that the publication was falſe, and that the party charged knowing it to be falſe had publiſhed it with an evil deſign.

The miſconduct of the judges, however on this ſubject has been conſidered by the gentleman the more aggravated, by an attempt to extend the principles of the Sedition act, by an adoption of thoſe of the common law. Connected with this ſubject, ſuch an attempt was never made by the judges. They have held generally, that the conſtitution of the United States, was predicated upon an exiſting common law. Of the ſoundneſs of that opinion, I never had a doubt. I ſhould ſcarcely go too far, were I to ſay, that ſtript of the common law, there would be neither conſtitution nor government. The conſtitution is unintelligible without reference to the common law. And were we to go into our courts of juſtice with the mere ſtatutes of the United States, not a ſtep could be taken, not even a contempt could be puniſhed. Thoſe ſtatutes preſcribe no new forms of pleadings, they contain no principles of evidence, they furniſh no rule of property. If the common law does not exiſt in moſt caſes there is no law but the will of the judge.

I have never contended, that the whole of the common law attached to the conſtitution, but only ſuch parts as were conſonant to the nature and ſpirit of our government. We have nothing to do with the law of the Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, nor with any principle of monarchical tendency. What belongs to us, and what is unſuitable, is a queſtion for the ſound diſcretion of the judges. The principle is analogous to one which is found in the writings of all juriſts, and commentators. When a colony is planted, it is eſtabliſhed ſubject to ſuch parts of the law of the mother country, as are applicable to its ſituation. When our forefathers colonized the wilderneſs of America, they brought with them the common law of England. They claimed it as their birth right, and they left it as the moſt valuable inheritance to their children. Let me ſay, that this ſame common law, now ſo much deſpiſed and vilified, is the cradle of the rights and liberties which we now enjoy. It is to the common law we owe our diſtinction from the coloniſts of France, of Portugal, and of Spain. How long is it ſince we have diſcovered the malignant qualities which are now aſcribed to this law? Is there a ſtate in the union which has not adopted it, and in which it is not in force? Why is it refuſed to the federal conſtitution? Upon the ſame principle, that every power is denied which tends to invigorate the government. Without this law, the conſtitution becomes what perhaps many gentlemen wiſh to ſee it, a dead letter.

For ten years it has been the doctrines of our courts, that the common law was in force, and yet can gentlemen ſay, that there has been a victim who has ſuffered under it.—Many have experienced its protection, none can complain of its oppreſſion.

In order to demonſtrate the aſpiring ambition of the body politic, the judiciary, the hon. gentleman ſtated with much emphaſis and feeling, that the judges had been hardy enough to ſend their mandate into the executive cabinet. Was the gentleman, ſir, acquainted with the fact when he made this ſtatement? It differs eſſentially from what I know I have heard upon the ſubject. I ſhall be allowed to ſtate the fact.

Several commiſſions had been made out by the late adminiſtration, for juſtices of the peace of this territory. The commiſſions were complete—they were ſigned and ſealed, and left with the clerks of the office of ſtate, to be handed to the perſons appointed. The new adminiſtration found them on the clerk's table, and thought proper to withhold them. Theſe officers are not dependent on the will of the preſident. The perſons named in the commiſſions, conſidered that their appointments were complete, and that the detention of their commiſſions was a wrong, and not juſtified by the legitimate authority of the executive. They applied to the ſupreme court, for a rule upon the ſecretary of ſtate, to ſhew cauſe why a mandamus ſhould not iſſue, commanding him to deliver up the commiſſions. Let me aſk, ſir, what could the judges do? The rule to ſhew cauſe was a matter of courſe upon a new point in the leaſt doubtful. To have denied it, would have been to ſhut the doors of juſtice againſt the parties. It concludes nothing, neither the juriſdiction nor the regularity of the act. The judges did their duty. They gave an honorable proof of their independence. They liſtened to the complaint of an individual againſt your preſident, and have ſhewn themſelves diſpoſed to grant redreſs againſt the greateſt man in the government; if a wrong has been committed, and the conſtitution authoriſes their interference, will gentlemen ſay, that the ſecretary of ſtate, or even the preſident, is not ſubject to law? And if they violate the law, where can we apply for redreſs but to our courts of juſtice? But, ſir, it is not true that the judges iſſued their mandate to the executive; they have only called upon the ſecretary of ſtate to ſhew them, that what he has done is right. It is but an incipient proceeding which decides nothing.

[Mr. GILES roſe to explain. He ſaid, that the gentleman from Delaware had aſcribed to him many things which he did not ſay, and had afterwards undertaken to refute them. He had only ſaid, that mandatory proceſs had iſſued; that the courſe purſued by the court indicated a belief by them, that they had juriſdiction, and that in the event of no cauſe being ſhewn a mandamus would iſſue.]

Mr. BAYARD.—I ſtated the gentleman's words as I took them down. It is immaterial whether the miſtake was in the gentleman's expreſſion, or in my underſtanding. He has a right to explain, and I will take his poſition as he now ſtates it. I deny, ſir, that mandatory proceſs has iſſued. Such proceſs would be imperative, and ſuppoſe a juriſdiction to exiſt in the proceeding which has taken place. It is no more than notice of the application for juſtice made to the court, and allows the party to ſhew, either that no wrong has been committed, or that the court has no juriſdiction over the ſubject. Even, ſir, if the rule were made abſolute, and the mandamus iſſued, it would not be definitive, but it would be competent for the ſecretary in a return to the writ, to juſtify the act which has been done, or to ſhew that it is not a ſubject of judicial cognizance.

It is not till after an inſufficient return that a peremptory mandamus iſſues. In this tranſaction, ſo far from ſeeing any thing culpable in the conduct of your judges, I think, ſir, that they have given a ſtrong proof of the value of that conſtitutional proviſion which makes them independent. They are not terrified by the frowns of executive power, and dare to judge between the rights of a citizen and the pretenſions of a preſident.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through moſt of the preliminary remarks which the honorable gentleman thought proper to make before he proceeded to the conſideration of thoſe points which properly belong to the ſubject before the committee. I have not ſuppoſed the topics I have been diſcuſſing had any connection with the bill on your table; but I felt it as a duty not to leave unanſwered charges againſt the former adminiſtrations and our judges, of the moſt inſidious tendency; which I know to be unfounded, and which were calculated and deſigned to influence the deciſion of the meaſure now propoſed. Why, Mr. Chairman, has the preſent ſubject been combined with the army, the navy, the internal taxes, and the ſedition law? Was it to involve them in one common odium, and to conſign them to a common fate? Do I ſee in the preliminary remarks of the honorable member the title page of the volume of meaſures which are to be purſued? Are gentlemen ſenſible of the extent to which it is deſigned to lead them? They are now called on to reduce the army, to diminiſh the navy, to aboliſh the mint, to deſtroy the independence of the judiciary, and will they be able to ſtop when they are next required to blot out the public debt, that hateful ſource of monied intereſt and of ariſtocratic influence? Be aſſured, ſir, we ſee but a ſmall part of the ſyſtem which has been formed. Gentlemen know the advantage of progreſſive proceedings, and my life for it, if they can carry the people with them, their career will not be arreſted while a trace remains of what was done by the former adminiſtrations.

There was another remark of the honorable member which I muſt be allowed to notice. The pulpit, ſir, has not eſcaped invective. The miniſter of the goſpel have been repreſented, like the judges, forgetting the duties of their calling, and employed in diſſeminating the hereſies of federaliſm. Am I then, ſir, to underſtand that religion is alſo denounced, and that your churches are to be ſhut up? Are we to be deprived, ſir, both of law and goſpel? Where do the principles of the gentleman end? When the ſyſtem of reform is completed what will remain? I pray God that this flouriſhing country, which under his providence has attained ſuch a height of proſperity, may yet eſcape the deſolation ſuffered by another nation, by the practice of ſimilar doctrines.

(Speech to be continued.)

A STATUTE

For the wholeſome Government of the COLLEGE.

BE *it ordained*, That in all caſes in which the preſident and maſters or profeſſors ſhall have reaſonable cauſe to believe any ſtudent or ſtudents to have been concerned in duelling, gaming, riot, drunkeneſs, profane ſwearing, or any other act in violation of any ſtatute, rule or regulation of the college, or any breach of decorum, the preſident and maſters or profeſſors, ſhall call on the ſtudents to declare, individually, whether they can give any information reſpecting the offence of which any ſtudent or ſtudents may be accuſed. And in caſe the preſident and maſters or profeſſors, upon the beſt proof that can be had, ſhall be ſatisfied that any of the offences above enumerated has been committed by any ſtudent or ſtudents, they ſhall proceed to cenſure, ſuſpend or expel ſuch ſtudent or ſtudents in their diſcretion. Provided however, that if any ſtudent ſhall be unwilling to give evidence, ſo far as his own perſonal knowledge may extend, reſpecting any particular offence then ſuch ſtudent ſhall be required to ſign a ſolemn declaration of his own innocence touching ſaid offence; and if he refuſe when called upon either to give evidence or to declare his own innocence, that he ſhall be conſidered as guilty of contumacy, and if he continue contumacious for five ſucceſſive days, he ſhall be forever expelled this college.

Knowingly and wilfully aiding, aſſiſting, counſelling, adviſing, or provoking any other ſtudent to the commiſſion of any of the offences above mentioned; or combining, confederating or agreeing with any perſon to conceal or prevent the diſcovery of the ſaid offences, or either of them, is hereby declared an offence puniſhable in the manner herein before ſet forth.

Every perſon under the age of twenty-one years, who ſhall matriculate or ſign this ſtatute as herein after directed, ſhall be conſidered as a ſtudent, and amenable to the ſtatutes, laws and regulations of the college, until the end of the term, notwithſtanding any attempt whatever to withdraw his name from the matriculation book, or ſignature to this ſtatute, or himſelf from the cognizance of the college, without the aſſent or deſire of his parent or guardian in writing. And ſuch attempt ſhall be conſidered as miſconduct within this ſtatute, and puniſhable as other offences within the ſame. And where an offence ſhall be ſuppoſed to have been committed by any ſtudent whatever, he ſhall not be allowed to withdraw his name as a ſtudent until his innocence has been eſtabliſhed on an enquiry into the ſaid offence, and his conduct ſhall be ſubject to examination and cenſure notwithſtanding he may attempt to withdraw his name or may remove himſelf.

Information of every expulſion, which may take place, ſhall be by the preſident communicated to all other public ſeminaries in the United States. Every ſentence of expulſion which may take place ſhall be immediately publiſhed in the public prints. The parent or guardian of every ſtudent, who may be cenſured, ſuſpended or expelled, ſhall alſo be notified of the ſame, and a copy of the proceedings in each caſe ſhall be tranſmitted to ſuch guardian or parent.

Reſorting to taverns ſhall be conſidered as a violation of the rules and regulations of the college, and in an eſpecial manner be animadverted on by the preſident and maſters or profeſſors.

The ſtudents ſhall be compelled to attend the lectures; and in no inſtance ſhall abſent themſelves without the conſent of the profeſſor lecturing, except in caſe of ſickneſs.

Each profeſſor ſhall keep a roll of the ſtudents who enter into his ſchool, and note every failure to attend at the appointed time for lecturing. For the firſt and ſecond failure to attend, the ſtudent ſo failing, ſhall be reproved, or admoniſhed, in each caſe. The roll ſhall be carefully examined, once in every month, by the preſident; and if it ſhall appear that any ſtudent has abſented himſelf three times during term time, the preſident ſhall forthwith call a meeting of the maſters or profeſſors, and the ſociety ſhall cauſe ſuch ſtudent to be cenſured, in the firſt inſtance; and if after cenſure, ſuch offence be repeated, the ſtudent, ſo offending, ſhall be ſuſpended for the remainder of the courſe, or for a ſhorter time, as the ſociety may think expedient.

A fair tranſcript of this ſtatute ſhall be made in the matriculation book, to which ſhall be ſubjoined the following acknowledgment: "We, the ſubſcribers, do ſeverally acknowledge ourſelves ſtudents of the college of William and Mary; and do ſolemnly promiſe, that we will individually, in all reſpects, conform to the ſtatute entitled a ſtatute for the wholeſome government of the college; and will not, while we continue ſtudents thereof, either collectively, or individually, knowingly, or wilfully, commit any of the offences therein enumerated, or any violation of the rules, laws, ſtatutes, orders or injunctions, of the governors and viſitors, or of the preſident and maſters or profeſſors of the ſaid college;" which acknowledgment and promiſe ſhall be ſigned by every perſon applying previous to his being admitted a ſtudent therein.

It ſhall be the duty of the preſident to convene the ſtudents within the college, at leaſt three times during each term; at which meeting this ſtatute ſhall be publicly read for the purpoſe of giving information of the regulations herein contained.

The preſident and maſters or profeſſors of the college are enjoined ſtrictly to enforce the ſeveral regulations preſcribed by this ſtatute. This ſtatute ſhall be inſerted immediately in the public papers; and ſo often, and at ſuch periods thereafter, as the ſociety ſhall think proper; provided it be publiſhed not leſs than once in every year. Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this ſtatute ſhall be conſtrued to repeal the power of the ſociety to inflict ſuch other puniſhment for offences, as might be inflicted before the paſſage thereof.

This ſtatute ſhall commence and be in force from and after the paſſage thereof.

Paſſed March 24th, 1802.

A copy,
WILL. RUSSELL, *c. c.*

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publiſhing the ſecond ſection of the act for calling in and regiſtering Certificates of the public debt of this ſtate, you will oblige

Your humble ſervant,
WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this ſtate, ſhall not on or before the 1ſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the intereſt due thereon, ſuch intereſt ſhall ceaſe after that period until the ſaid certificate ſhall be depoſited with the Treaſurer as aforeſaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been iſſued ſince the firſt day of January one thouſand eight hundred and two, but ſuch perſons ſhall be allowed until the firſt day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to depoſit ſuch certificates as aforeſaid.

by the Visitors & Governors of the College of William & Mary

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1802.

JACOBINISM DEFINED.

Extract from an Address to the Freeholders of the county of Fairfax, by *George W. P. Custis*, esq.

Jacobinism, Fellow Citizens, is in itself, a principle so vile, that its supporters are ashamed to acknowledge it. It is founded in every thing which is base, mischievous and destructive. It comprehends nothing but ruin and misery. In fact it is a pestilence sent by heaven to punish mankind: Since its destructive influence has been known, its horrid effects have been felt: Like the poisonous tree, it sacrifices all within the reach of its baneful contagion: A large portion of mankind have experienced its calamitous tendency. Like a monster of deceit, it approaches unperceived, and the unwary character becomes a prey to its rapine, Intrigue and calumny march like pioneers before it; misery, poverty, and destruction, bring up the rear. Its road is marked with ruin—its steps traced by blood.—Like a dæmon of horror, it spares no victim. The scenes of rapine are the delight of its eyes—the cries of misery, music to its ears.—Virtue and right are but objects of its vengeance—Truth and Charity, but subjects of its scorn—Morality and Religion, but subjects for its ridicule.

Jacobinism has been tolerated in various shapes, for many ages; but never has gained ascendancy till the present day. The inhabitants of former times were not so easily deceived—they anticipated the evils which we have felt—they avoided its paths—we have fallen into its snares.

Jacobinism, Fellow Citizens, originated in impiety. The cause of the French Revolution may be justly attributed to Jacobinism. The modern philosophers disseminated principles destructive to the peace of France.—They began by despising religion, as incompatible with their exalted ideas; they found out that all men were equal, that government was a folly, and that a future state existed not. They pulled down the church to erect the temple of anarchy—They trampled the cross to raise the idol democracy—They destroyed the government to plant the tree of liberty:—In fine, they overturned the nation, to raise the republic. Behold, Fellow Citizens, the end of things—"The name of a modern philosopher, is now despised in France"—The nation, seeing their error have subsided into an effective, energeric government; France from being a prey to faction, has become an envied nation: Philosophy has given place to national utility, and philosophers, like their systems, have become objects of contempt.

Reflect, my countrymen, on the awful end of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot—those were philosophers of the modern school. Voltaire died imploring mercy from the God he had blasphemed. Listen to the groans which rend his soul; he sees the torments which justly await him, "and in the deepest hell, a deeper yet, still gaping to devour him, opens wide." Yes, impious man, there is a final doom—receive thy just reward. Cast not thy eyes to heaven—invoke not mercy there—too long have you abused its inestimable gifts—repentance comes too late. Thou wilt find thy philosophy cannot save thee now. Listen to the pitiful confession of the dying infidel—"If I have offended my God, and the church; I ask pardon of both." Yes, when wrung with agony, when vengeance was at hand, and horror stared him in the face, Voltaire endeavoured to pray—he deigned to implore that God he had blasphemed. The scene must close—it furnishes an awful example—an improving lesson.

A report is in circulation that hostilities have recommenced between France and England. This report originated from a letter written from Philadelphia to a gentleman in the city. Although such an event may not be far distant, it seems improbable, that war would be so suddenly declared by either power. A very great jealouly evidently exists between the two nations. But it will require much art, and more time, for the rulers of the respective countries, to convince the people of the necessity of renewing those calamities from which they have so recently established. [*Wash. Federalist.*]

The following is extracted from the Journals of Congress for Oct. 1778:

"A letter from the marquis de la Fayette was read, giving an account of the brave conduct of monsr. Touzard, captain in the regiment of artillery of la Fer, in taking possession of a piece of artillery from the enemy, in which action he lost his right arm by the discharge of another piece: whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That the gallantry of monsr. Touzard in the late action on Rhode Island, is deserving of the highest applause; and that congress, in consideration of his zeal and misfortune, do promote the said monsr. Touzard to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the service of the United States, by brevet, and that he do receive a pension of thirty dollars per month out of the treasury of the United States of America during his life."

If such were the merits of col. Touzard at so early period of the revolution; to what should he be entitled now, after having faithfully served this country from that time to the present, after having wasted the prime and vigor of youth in our army, and when age and habit have rendered him unfit for any other employment? It may be said the congress of '78, knew not to discern merit; the people it is believed, are very capable of deciding between the merits of those patriots who conducted us through the revolution, and the rulers of the present day. The former reward an officer with their thanks and a pension, the latter without any fault but great additional services, think him unworthy the service—dismiss him from his office, and raise a man to his place who was several degrees below him in rank—*tempora mutantur.* (*ibid.*)

Symptoms of correct calculation *a la Dearborn*, or a Document to prove the expediency of relieving the poor from the oppressive taxes on pleasurable carriages, refined sugars, &c.

The difference between the old and new military peace establishment will be little more or less than 500,000. Vide letter of the amiable secretary to the chairman of ways and means, Jan. 27, 1802.

PROOF.

Old establishment, vide report of the secretary of the treasury, Dec. 18, 1801,	1,420,000
New establishment for the year 1802, vide estimate of the secretary of war, March 27, 1802,	1,101,262
Saving according to estimate,	318,738
Promised saving per letter 27th January,	500,000
Sec'ry Dearborn's more or less,	181,262

Vivat Respublica!

The hostility of the ministerialists to public credit, and the national debt, has at last been openly avowed on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

General Jackson a senator from Georgia, and one of the most zealous supporters of the present administration, declared in debate on Wednesday the 31st of March, that if a deficiency of revenue should arise in consequence of the repeal of the internal taxes, that the deficiency might be supplied by a tax on public stock, and that in his opinion such a tax would be just and expedient—that he saw no reason why the income of men whose wealth lay in the funds, where it could not be reached by any ordinary system of taxation, should not be reached in this mode—that these monied men were the mere drones of society, receiving their quarterly payments, and living on the industry of others.

That a project for taxing the funds, and in the mode destroying public credit, has been long entertained, could not be doubted by those who have attentively reviewed the progress of public measures: but it was not expected that the plain would have been divulged in Congress, at this session. And whether the general has inadvertently published the project without the consent of his friend, or whether the idea has in this public manner been trown out with a view of ascertaining its popularity, is best known to the ministerialists. With whatever view however the declaration has been made, it ought to be known in every part of this country, and the people ought to decide whether they will any longer place their confidence in men, who inviolation of the public faith, are preparing to extinguish the debt, by taxing the debt itself.

Wash. Federalist.

The last Paris papers announce the rediscovery of Piazza's new planet, for which all the astronomers of Europe have been searching for many months past.

The sale of newspapers at Paris is uncommonly extensive and profitable. The papers in the greatest circulation are:

	per day.
The Moniteur, which publishes nearly	20,000
Journal de Paris,	16,000
Publiciste,	14,000
Journals des Debats,	12,000
Journals des Defenseurs de la Patrie,	10,000
Clef du Cabinet,	6,000

Then there are the Journal de Commerce, Le Citoyen Francois, Journal du Soir, Gazette de France, &c. &c. each of which publish but few. But there is the Petites Affiches, which is like a Daily Advertiser, and for *advertisements only*. It publishes at least 30,000 daily, and *all by subscription*, which is about 36*s.* sterling a year. The nett profits of the Moniteur is supposed to be one halfpenny sterling on each paper, which profit, owing to their extensive sale, is enormous. Rœderer, the counsellor of state, is part proprietor of the Journal de Paris, and an eminent minister is sole proprietor of the Moniteur, and part proprietor of the Journal de Paris. [*London paper, Feb.* 1.]

Copy of the CONVENTION *between Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King, 8th of January*, 1802.

Difficulties having arisen in the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity commerce and navigation concluded at London, on the 4th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, and in consequence thereof, the proceedings of the commissioners under the 7th article of the same treaty having been suspended, the parties to the said treaty being equally desirous as far as may be, to obviate such difficulties, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree, respecting the same: that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiary the right honourable Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, one of his majesty's most honorable privy council, and his principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has named for their Plenipotentiary, Rufus King, Esq. Minister, Plenipotentiary of the said United States, to his Britannic Majesty who have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. In satisfaction and discharge of the money which the United States might have been liable to pay in pursuance of the provisions of the said sixth article, which is hereby declared to be cancelled and annulled, except so far as the same may relate to the execution of the said seventh article, the United States of America hereby engage to pay, and his Britannic majesty consents to accept for the use of the persons described in the said sixth article, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at the time and place and in the manner following that is to say, the said sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid at the City of Washington in three annual installments of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each and to such person or persons as shall be authorised by his Britannic Majesty to receive the same; the first of the said installments to be paid at the expiration of one year: the second installment at the expiration of two years, and the third and last installment at the expiration of three years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention: And to prevent any disagreement concerning the rate of exchange, the said payments shall be made in the money of the said United States, reckoning four dollars and forty four cents to be equal to one pound sterling.

Art. 2. Whereas it is agreed by the fourth article of the definitive treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris on the third day of September 1783, between his Britannic majesty and the United States that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts theretofore contracted, it is hereby declared that the said fourth article, so far as it respects its future operation, is hereby recognised, confirmed, and declared to be binding and obligatory upon his Britannic majesty and the said United States, and the same shall be accordingly observed with punctuality and good faith.—And so as the said creditors shall hereafter meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of their bona fide debts.

Art. 3. It is furthermore agreed and concluded that the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the seventh article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and whose proceedings have been suspended as aforesaid, shall immediately after the signature of this convention, reassemble and proceed in the execution of their duties according to the provisions of the said seventh article, except only that instead of the sums awarded by the said commissioners being made payable at the time or times by them appointed, all sums of money by them awarded to be paid to America or British claimants, according to the provisions of the said seventh article, shall be made payable in three equal installments, the first whereof to be paid at the expiration of one year, the second at the expiration of two years; and the third and last at the expiration of three yeaas next after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

Art. 4. This convention when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof and the respective ratifications duly exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory upon his majesty and the said United States. In faith whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and of the United States of America, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present convention and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at London, the 8th day of Jan. 1802.

[L. S.] HAWKESBURY.

[L. S.] RUFUS KING.

WALTER BOWIE, is elected a representative of the United States, in the room of *Richard Sprigg*, resigned.

The command of the squadron destined for the Mediterranean has been given to commodore RICHARD V. MORRIS, in the place of captain Truxton, who has retired from the service.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Jan. 21.

"Thursday night—We were visited here by the most dreadful hurricane last night that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitants. A horrid night it was indeed, and the day-light opened a scene shocking to behold. Many houses are quite blown down, and demolished; innumerable others have had their chimnies thrown down in every part of the town.—Many lives are lost in the ruins; but the havock made in the river Mercy, surpasses all description; several vessels this day, at high water time, foundered in sight of the inhabitants and spectators on shore, and in some instances every attempt to save the perishing sailors proved abortive! The river, and all the Cheshire shore presented a dreadful scene indeed:—Dead bodies thrown up; pieces of wreck floating here and there! Horror has been depicted in every countenance; each person afraid either to go out in the street for fear of being killed by the falling of bricks, slates, ridgings, &c. and equally apprehensive of his life, by constant expectation of his house falling down over him. You may rely on this hasty sketch being by no means exaggerated."

Richmond, 8th April, 1802.

Mr. DAVIS,

HAVING some business in the city of Richmond, and being informed that there was a Democratic meeting in the Capitol for the purpose of deciding which of the Democratic candidates they would support at the next election for a member to the State Legislature. As there are two of this discription, and as I was not much engaged, went to the Capitol about seven o'clock and found a large collection of people assembled around a party, who were seated in the Assembly room, which party I was informed, were a Committee. altho' I had always understood that democratic excellence consisted in the art of abuse and defamation, I found this famous band of patriots practising this favourite theme; and sir, I must confess this exhibition far exceeded my expectation. Two great democrats were engaged in a violent dispute, one of whom was a candidate, the other a member of the last assembly. I do not recollect of ever hearing from any gentlemen such scurrilous defamation; the appellations of "lyar, baseness, filthiness, and unworthy of the least public confidence," appeared to be quite familiar language to them. I have often wonder-ed Mr. Davis, how these democrats become so proficient in the art of abuse and detraction, as practised by them against the late administration and sunery federalists, but the problem now is completely solved—As the subject chosen last evening by this democratic committee for discussion was so well adapted to the occasion, no wonder they should exceed any other class of our citizens in this art. But, sir, if this is the only way in which we can become good democrats, I will still continue to remain

A COUNTRY FARMER.

Mr. DAVIS

Will confer an obligation upon his fellow citizen, by giving the within a place in his paper of Saturday next.

———"The croud replies,
"Go seek a stranger to believe thy lies."

THE *pragmatic Israelite* takes this method of returning his thanks to the *Spectator* for the honorable mention which that gentleman makes of him in Tuesday's paper, with a sincere wish of always incurring the displeasure, rather than the approbation of any such sycophantic, dastardly, calumniating scribbler, under the rose.

The Spectator avails himself of the means with which nature seems so amply to have supplied, in aspersing others, by delineating a few of his own happy traits. Assuredly, that must be an *enviable character*, which is thus so abundantly furnished, adverting to the feelings of his own little breast, for any odium that he may wish to attach to others, could this cacoethes, with which you are infected only, find a cure in aiming your envenomed shafts of calumny at a person who (whatever his success might be) could gain but little credit by entering the list with an anonymous *scribbler*. To those who were present at the meeting alluded to by *Spectator*, the very face of his charge is manifestly false, nay too notoriously false to be obtruded on the public—that this person "was perpetually obtruding on the hon. "Chairman, the ingenious and edifying "effusions of his prolific brain." The utmost taciturnity was observed, not a word uttered by the person alluded to until the close of the meeting, when he merely suggested that the Eagle Tavern, or the Capitol, would be more centrical or convenient for a public meeting than Wilkinson's, first mentioned, but afterwards erased, upon the adoption of the Capitol. If this is the fact, (and for its verity the honorable Chairman can himself be appealed to) what will be your relative situation? The charge you alledge against others will not only revert upon yourself, but convict you of a gross *misrepresentation*—a pardonable *falsehood*. It is indeed to be lamented that in ruminating the *proverbs*, one which might be so eminently useful to you, did not attract your attention. If you are not utterly incorrigible, you may profit by it—that "lying lips are an abomination "to the Lord."

But pray, Mr. Spectator, who made you inquisitor-general? Why do you come forward to pronounce your *vesta* upon the solicitude an inhabitant may feel on an event of the election of the city? Are none interested in its prosperity but owners of houses? The law precludes others from voting, yet I never before heard that they were all excluded from having a wish upon the occasion, or in expressing that wish, if they chose, without incurring censure. If so, what is a crime *here*, becomes a duty in *Norfolk*. As to the odium which is attempted to be conveyed by the term *Israelite*, attached to other invidious distinctions, at this enlightened period, such illiberality only merits the most ineffable contempt; and need only be added, that if charity is a prominent feature in the characteristic of a *Christian*, Spectator can have no pretensions that way. We shall here take final leave of this petulant *scribbler*, (who, if known might, perhaps find his only protection in his own insignificance, from that which his insolent and unprovoked abuse so eminently merits) by justifying to the public the motive of this publication in a quotation from the Spectator:

"*Lies*, which are told out of arrogance "and ostentation, a man should detect in "his own defence; because he should "not be triumphed over: *lies* which are "told out of malice, he should expose, "both for his own sake, and that of mankind; because every man should rise "against a common enemy."

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers to Barter an Invoice of 20,000 *Dollars worth of well assorted*

DRY GOODS,

OF a late Importation, at the first cost, for TOBACCO, at five dollars per hundred, Richmond inspection.

ALSO—SELLING OFF

His well Assorted Stock,

At very reduced prices, for Cash.

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, April 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE.

ON the fourth Wednesday in the present month, (April) the subscriber will sell, at public auction, his lease of four years, from September last, of the

Cross Keys Tavern,

two doors below the Court House, in the city of Richmond, and give immediate possession. There is attached to this tenement a good stable, and very large lot of land, newly enclosed with post and rails, a good garden, a commodious yard, and hen house. The whole subjected to a rent of 84 dollars per annum, in monthly payments of 7 dollars per month. The whole of the buildings are in good order, and all except the dwelling house and kitchen put on the tenement at the expence of the subscriber, which cost him upwards of £100. He will treat with any person on the subject, in the interim, at private sale. There can be no better stand in this city, for nearly one third of each month in the year, being two Courts holden at the Courthouse, (which is in 20 yards of the place) in every month, eight of which are quarterly courts, which hold 6 days each. Should the person who rents, wish to purchase a quantity of suitable FURNITURE, the subscriber will supply them as it stands in the house.

Nathaniel Chiffers.

Richmond, April 7th, 1802. tdf

COMMITTED to the Jail of Goochland county, on the 26th of January 1802, a negro man of dark complexion, who says his name is ANTHONY, and that he belongs to a Mr. Triplet of Albemarle county, he is about four feet six inches high, has lost several of his teeth before, his dress is a shortcoat and overalls of coarse grey bath coating. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Wm. H. Miller, Jailor.

April 9 1802. ep3m

Old Knight of Malta.

THIS DAY arrived from Mount-Vernon, the Old Knight of Malta. He will be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom, if paid within the season, (which will commence from this date, and expire the 10th of August) if not TEN DOLLARS will be required. Pasturage GRATIS, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes. The money to be sent when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM STUART, Agent
For the estate of G. W. P. Custis, Esq.

White House, New-Kent, March 2d, 1802. } ep 3t

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The High bred English Stallion,

DION,

WAS imported from London last fall by John Hoomes, Esq of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garfoth of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there; among them the famous horse Jonah, for the hand plate at York. In 1800 he run over the York course (4 miles) with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest possible exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the gold cup at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's sir Harry, and sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also; for his racing (in almost every instance) was 4 miles, he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising seven years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters, that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly 15 hands two inches and a half under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle, or carriage horses. Dion will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the 10th day of August following, at Ampthill, (in Chesterfield county) on James River, and within six miles of Richmond, to cover mares, at two and a half guineas the leap (to be paid at the stable door) Five Guineas the season, and Ten for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, which may be discharged any time before the 10th of August next, by the payment of 20 dollars for the season, and 40 dollars to insure, with one dollar to the groom, in every instance; the best pasturage in the state (until the season is out) gratis, after which, should any mares remain, half a dollar a week will be expected; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for ten to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, February 20, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garfoth, and got by Spadille [one of the best sons of Highflyer] his dam Faith, by Paoliet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holme's Mills Makeless, by Young Greyhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Sterling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton barb mare. The above pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

IN AMHERST county, (commonly called the New-Glasgow tract,) containing 431 acres, about half of which is cleared. It lies within 13 miles of two inspections of Tobacco, on James river, and two of a Merchant Mill, in an agreeable neighborhood, and is a remarkable healthy situation. The improvements are a framed Dwelling House, (for many years occupied as a Tavern) with 8 rooms and a lengthy Portico, and every necessary out house; a framed Store house, with 5, including two shed rooms, with a brick chimney; 2 framed houses, with brick chimneys, coetaining two rooms each; a dwelling house built of hewed logs, with a plank floor, 2 rooms below, and a stone chimney. On the same lot with this last building is a good shop for a tradesman and some necessary out houses; an orchard of near 200 choice bearing Apple trees, beside various other kinds of fruit trees, and a well enclosed garden. This land will be divided to suit purchasers, if a sale of the whole can be ensured. It will be shewn by Mr. *Richard Herndon*, living near it, and the terms made known by the subscriber, residing near Warminster, to any person inclinable to purchase. If it should not be disposed of before the 25th (it being the third Monday) of May next, it will on that day, be sold at Amherst Courthouse, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 years, for one third of the money respectively, when further particulars and conditions respecting the sale will be made known by

Will. Cabell.

February 15, 1802. 1aw 6t.

Young Dare-Devil,

Will stand the ensuing season at Cary's-Brook, and cover mares at the moderate price of Twelve Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the leap, or Sixteen Dollars to insure a foal, and in either case a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom; the Twelve Dollars may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars by the first of August, at which time the season will expire. The season will commence on the 25th day of March. Good and extensive pasturage, *gratis*, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

YOUNG DARE-DEVIL is a beautiful bay, full 5 feet 3 inches high, fine large bone and sinew, possessing great strength and activity, now rising 4 years old; He was got by Stark's imported Old Dare-Devil, his dam by a well bred Wild-Air horse, his grandam Patsy, was got by Col. William Digge's bay horse, his great grandam by Braxton's Trial, his great, great grandam by Morton's Old Traveller; Col. Diggs's horse was got by Sandy Point Bolton, his dam by Valiant, his grandam by Silver Eye. Braxton's Trial was bred by the late Wm. Bird, esq. and was got by his Old Trial, his dam by the late President Nelson's Old Spanish Barb.

THOMAS WILLS,
For WILSON M. CARY.

Fluvanna, March 25, 1802. 1aw3w.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy seed,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin seed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early Salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor, long pod and Massagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Brussels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocoli,
Salsafic & Nas-tium,
White and Coss Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parsnip,
White and Green Asparagus,
Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

By virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of New-Kent County, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at New-Kent Court House, on the second Thursday in April next, being Court day,

A Tract of Land,

Belonging to the estate of John Morris, dec'd. about two miles from the said Court house, containing one hundred & fifty acres, more or less, and subject to the Widow's Dower, which will be alloted her, before the day of sale. Separate Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser, by

The Commissioners.

March 2d, 1802.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 25 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powle's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genessee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust made to the subscribers by *Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper*, and *Henry Toler, jun.* to satisfy a judgment of Henrico court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of William Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 7th day of April next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the following

Tracts of Land,

Belonging to the said THOMAS HOOPER, to wit:

One Tract containing eight seven and a half acres, more or less; one other tract of 107 acres; one other tract 50 acres; one other tract of 7 acres, and one other tract of 75 acres, more or less. The four first tracts of Land adjoin each other, and are within about three miles of Hanover-Town, in Hanover county, and adjoin the lands of William Hundley, John Haw, Thomas Green, Jeremiah Hooper, and others. The last mentioned tract lies in Henrico county, about 5 miles below the city of Richmond, and is the same which the said Hooper bought of Dabney Miller. Also

59 Valuable Slaves,

among which are two good Blacksmiths and a Cooper.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond March 16, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell this advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hiek's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

FOR SALE,

SHERRY WINE,

Of a superior quality, in quarter casks, for cash, or on 60 or 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

March 22, 1802.

Patent Balances.

THE patentee of this very useful invention (which unites the accuracy of scales to the conveniency of steelyards) has sent a few pair to the subscriber, for sale.

They are of different sizes, weighing from a quarter of a pound to one hundred, from one pound to three hundred, and from ten pounds to three thousand weight. They are found to answer all the purposes of weighing with the greatest precision; insomuch that they are used generally in Boston, not only by the merchants, but at the custom-house, and by all the public officers of the state of Massachusetts, their use being authorized by an act of that Legislature. From experiments made here they are found to be correct by the standard, which together with their convenience must give them a great preference to any thing of the kind now in use.

E. W. ROOTES.

March 8, 1802.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

3 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
8 Qr. Casks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

KNOWSLEY,

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next; TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Cape-"lla, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basso, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—12 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belle Isma, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.